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Lecture Title

Asian Games

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Welcome to the fitness world, today in this lecture we will talk about the Asian games. As the biggest multi-sport games after the Olympic Games, the Asian Games is the most prestigious event organised by the Olympic Council of Asia.

Introduction

The Asian Games follow the sports programme of the Olympic Games, with swimming and athletics as the core sports, as well as featuring disciplines which reflect the diverse sporting culture of the continent such as sepaktakraw (South East Asia), kabaddi (South Asia) and wushu (East Asia).

The inaugural Asian Games took place in New Delhi, India, in 1951 with 11 countries competing in six sports. The 16th Asian Games in Guangzhou, China, in 2010 featured 45 countries and regions competing in 42 sports, highlighting the growth of the Olympic Movement in Asia.

Asian games

The **Asian Games**, also known as **Asiad**, is a Pan continental multi-sport event held every four years among athletes from all over Asia. The Games were regulated by the Asian Games Federation (AGF) from the first Games in New Delhi, India, until the 1978 Games. Since the 1982 Games they have been organized by the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), after the breakup of the Asian Games Federation.[2] The Games are recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and are described as the second largest multi-sport event after the Olympic Games.

 Prior formation

Before the Asian Games were held, a gathering known as the Far Eastern Championship Games existed which was first mooted in 1912 at a location set between the Empire of Japan, the Philippine Islands, and China. The Far Eastern Games were first held in Manila in 1913

with 6 participating nations. Ten more Far Eastern Games were held until 1934. Against the backdrop of the second Sino-Japanese War in 1934, in the face of Japan's insistence on including Manchu Empire as a competitor nation in the Games, China announced its withdrawal from participation. Consequently, the Far Eastern Games scheduled for 1938 were cancelled. The organization was ultimately discontinued.

History:

The idea of the Asian Games was first conceived by Prof. G.D. Sondhi. The suggestion for holding the Asian Games was first made in a conference of Asian Countries held in New Delhi in 1947 and Jawaharlal Nehru suggested that it be called **Asian Games**.

Background: First held as West Asian Games at New Delhi in 1934 in which India, Afghanistan, Palestine and Sri Lanka participated. In view of the enthusiasm it was decided to hold these games once in four years at mid-point between the Olympics. However, these games were abandoned during World War II.

It was Prof. Gurudutt Sondhi, a member of the IOC who encouraged by the sport-lover Maharaja Yadvendra Singh of Patiala and supported by Pandit Nehru, tried to revive these games at the Asian Relations Conference (ARC) convened by Pt Nehru at New Delhi in 1947. The Asian Athletic Federation (AAF) was formed in 1948 which decided to hold the first Athletic Championship at New Delhi in 1949. However, the plan did not materialise.

Again in February 1949, the AAF met at New Delhi where it was renamed as "Asian Games Federation" (AGF). The AGF then decided to rename the Asian Atheletic Championship as "Asiatic Games". Subsequently Pt Nehru suggested that these games be called "Asian Games." The first President and Secretary of AGF were Maharaja Yadvendra Singh of Patiala and Prof. G.D. Sondhi respectively.

Motto, Emblem and Torch of Asian Games The AGF adopted 'Ever Onward' given by Pt Jawaharlal Nehru at the motto of the Asian Games. The Emblem is a bright full rising sun with interlocking rings. The Maharaja of Patiala (Yadvendra Singh) presented a Torch and a flag for the first Asian Games and since then they have been carried from country to country.

Pt Jawaharlal Nehru's Message to the Participants of the First Asian Games "Play the game in the spirit of the game."

2. Asian Games Since 1951

Games Serial	Year	Places	Number of Countries	Number of Sports	Number of Players
1	1951	New Delhi(India)	11	6	491
2	1954	Manila(Philippines)	18	8	1021
3	1958	Tokyo(Japan)	20	13	1422
4	1962	Jakarta(Indonesia)	16	13	1545
5	1966	Bangkok(Thiland)	18	14	1945

6	1970	Bangkon(Thiland)	18	13	1752
7	1974	Tehran(Iran)	25	16	2869
8	1978	Bangkok(Thiland)	25	19	3000
9	1982	New Delhi(India)	33	21	3447
10	1986	Seoul(S.Korea)	27	25	3883
11	1990	Beijing(China)	37	27	4500
12	1994	Hiroshima(Japan)	42	34	7300
13	1998	Bangkok(Thailand)	41	38	7000
14	2002	Busan(S.Korea)	44	38	9919
15	2006	Doha(Qatar)	45	39	10000+
16	2011	Guangzhou(China)	45	42	9704

- 16th(2010) Asian Games held at Guang Zhou, China.
- In the 16th Asian Games Twenty-20 Cricket will be included.
- Dance sport, Dragon boat, Roller sport and Weiqui (a form of chess) will be other new entrants into the 16th Asian Games.
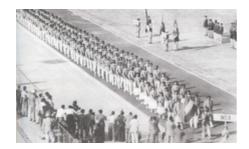- 17th(2014) Asian Games held at Incheon, South Korea.

In its history, nine nations have hosted the Asian Games. Forty-six nations have participated in the Games, including Israel, which was excluded from the Games after their last participation in 1974.

The last Games was held in Incheon, South Korea from 19 September to 4 October 2014, while the next games will be held in Jakarta and Palembang, Indonesia from 18 August to 2 September 2018.

Formation of Asian games

After World War II, a number of Asian countries became independent. Many of the newly independent Asian countries desired the formation of a new type of competition whereby Asian dominance was not expressed through violence, but instead strengthened through mutual understanding. During the 1948 Summer Olympics in London, a conversation between sportsmen from China and the Philippines raised the idea of restoring the Far Eastern Games. However, Guru Dutt Sondhi, the Indian International Olympic Committee representative, did not believe that restoration of the Far Eastern Games would sufficiently display the spirit of unity and level of achievement taking place in Asian sports. As a result, he proposed to sports leaders the idea of having a wholly new competition – which came to be the Asian Games. This led to an agreement to form the Asian Athletic Federation. A preparatory committee was then set up to draft the charter for this new body. On 13 February 1949, the Asian Athletic Federation was formally inaugurated in New Delhi, alongside the name Asian Games Federation, with New Delhi announced as the first host city of the Asian Games which were scheduled to be held in 1950.

Crisis, reorganization, expansion

First Asian Games opening ceremony

Starting in 1962, the Games were hit by several crises. First, the host country Indonesia refused to permit the participation of Israel and Taiwan due to political and religious issues. As a result, the IOC removed its sponsorship of the Games and terminated Indonesia as one of the IOC members.[7] The Asian Football Confederation (AFC),[8] International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) and International Weightlifting Federation (IWF), also removed their recognition of the Games.

In 1970, South Korea dropped its plan to host the Games allegedly due to national security crisis, however the main reason was due to financial crisis, forcing the previous host Thailand to administer the Games again in Bangkok using funds transferred from South Korea. Prior to the Games, Japan was asked to host the Games, but declined due to Expo '70 in Osaka. This edition also marked the first time the Games have a television broadcasting throughout the world. In Tehran, in 1974, the Games formally recognized the participation of China, North Korea and Mongolia. Israel was allowed to participate despite the opposition from Arab world, while Taiwan was permitted to continue taking part (as "Chinese Taipei") even though its status was abolished in general meeting on 16 November 1973 by Games Federation.

The last is 1978, Pakistan dropped its plan to host the Games in 1975 due to financial crisis and political issues. Thailand offered to help and the Games were once again held in Bangkok. However, once again, like in 1962, Taiwan and Israel were refused the participation by Games Federation, amid political issues and security fears. Several governing bodies protested against the ban, like IAAF, threatened to bar the participating players from 1980 Summer Olympics, this caused several teams to withdraw prior to the Games.

Following this series of crises, the National Olympic Committee in Asia decided to revise the constitution of the Asian Games Federation. A new association, named the Olympic Council of Asia, was created in November 1981 with the exclusion of Israel. India was already scheduled to host the 1982 Games and the OCA decided not to drop the old AGF timetable. The OCA formally supervised the Games starting with the 1986 Asian Games in South Korea.In the succeeding Games, Taiwan (Republic of China) was re-admitted, but was forced by the China to compete under the name Chinese Taipei.

In 1994, the Games included the former republics of the Soviet Union: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan for the first time. It was also the

First time that the Games had been held outside the capital city of the host country. However, Iraq was suspended from the Games due to the Persian Gulf War in 1990, while North Korea boycotted the Games due to political issues. It was also marred by the death of Nepalese delegation Nareshkumar Adhikari during the Games' opening ceremony. The 1998 Games marked the fourth time the Games had been held in Bangkok, Thailand. The fourth opening ceremony occurred on 6 December, compared to 9 December for the previous 3. All four games were opened by H.M.King Bhumibol Adulyadej. The date of the closing ceremony remained as 20 December for all 4 games hosted by Thailand.

3. The First Asiad in New Delhi, India

The First Asian Games, originally scheduled for 1950, was postponed until March 1951 because of the delayed preparations. Four hundred and eighty-nine athletes from Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, SriLanka, and Thailand competed in athletics, aquatics, basketball, cycling, football and weightlifting in the eight-day Games from 4 March 1951 to 12 March 1951. Korea was unable to participate because of the Korean War. The first gold medallist was N.C. Kok of Singapore who won the 1500-meter freestyle swimming. Winning all four freestyle swimming events, he won four gold medals. Japan placed first with 24 gold medals, 20 silver medals and 14 bronze medals, followed by India which garnered 15 gold, 18 silver and 19 bronze medals. Japan had been barred from the London Olympics for initiating the Pacific War and was not invited to the founding meeting of AGF but was allowed to participate in the First Asian Games

The Second Asiad in Manila, the Philippines

A total of 1,280 athletes from 18 countries participated in the nine-day Games from 1 May 1954 to 10 May 1954. The 18 participating countries included Cambodia, Hong Kong, Korea, Malaysia, North Borneo and Vietnam. Of the six sports events of the first Asian Games, cycling was dropped and boxing, shooting and wrestling were added to increase the number of sports to eight. Japan won first place garnering 38 gold, 36 silver and 24 bronze medals. The host country, the Philippines, won second place with 14 gold, 14 silver and 17 bronze medals. Participating in Asain Games for the first time, Korea won third place with eight gold, six silver and five bronze medals.

The Third Asiad in Tokyo, Japan

The nine-day Third Asian Games were held from 24 May 1958 to 2 June 1958, with participation of 1,820 athletes from 20 countries who competed in 13 different sports consisting of the eight sports of the Second Asiad and tennis, volleyball, table tennis, hockey and cycling. Japan again won top place with 67 gold, 41 silver and 30 bronze medals, followed by the Philippines which won eight gold, 19 silver and 21 bronze medals. Korea dispatched a 156-man delegation to win third place with eight gold, 19 silver and 12 bronze medals. Lee Chang Hun of Korea won the marathon race.

The Fourth Asiad in Jakarta, Indonesia

When the hosting country, Indonesia, opposed the participation of Chinese Taipei and Israel, the noble ideal of peace and friendship of the Asian Games was jeopardized. The IOC said that it would cancel its approval of the Jakarta Asian Games should the host country reject the two countries. The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) declared that unless the

two countries were allowed to participate in the Jakarta Asiad, it would withdraw its approval of the Games and the athletes and their countries who participated would be disqualified as players and IAAF membership. President of the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) flew to Jakarta to warn that if the two countries were excluded from the Games the IWF would regard the Games as an unofficial and only a friendship meet. As Indonesia insisted on the exclusion of the two countries, the IWF expelled the Indonesian Weightlifting Federation and decided not to hold the weightlifting event in the Jakarta Asiad. Without the participation of Chinese Taipei and Israel, 16 countries with 1,460 athletes competed in the 12-day Asian Games from 24 August 1962 to 5 August 1962. The 13 sports of the Games included badminton, which was played for the first time at the Games. Japan won first place with 73 gold, 56 silver and 23 bronze medals, followed by India which collected 10 gold, 13 silver and 10 bronze medals.Back to the Top

4. The Fifth Asiad in Bangkok, Thailand

Eighteen countries sent over 2,500 athletes and officials to the Fifth Asian Games, held between 9-20 December 1966, to compete in 14 different sports. Chinese Taipei and Israel returned to the Asian Games and Korea dispatched a 275-man delegation to compete in all 14 sports. During this Games, Korea was chosen to host the Sixth Asian Games in 1970. Japan again was the top winner garnering 78 gold, 53 silver and 33 bronze medals. Korea won second place for the first time in Asian Games with 12 gold, 18 silver and 21 bronze medals. Thailand, the host country, placed third with 12 gold, 14 silver and 11 bronze medals

The Sixth Asiad in Bangkok, Thailand

After Korea gave up hosting rights for the Sixth Asian Games because of domestic reasons, the Sixth Asiad was held in Bangkok, Thailand, with the financial support of Korea and a few other countries, for 12 days beginning 9 December 1970. Over 2,400 athletes from 18 countries participated in the Games which featured 13 sports. Tennis and table tennis were not played and yachting was included for the first time. Japan won 74 gold, 47 silver and 23 bronze medals to win first place. Korea won second place for the second consecutive Games with 18 gold, 13 silver and 23 bronze medals. Korea's Cho Oh Ryon won the 400-meter and 1500-meter freestyle swimming. Korea also won gold medals in men's high-board diving and women's shot put. Thailand followed Korea with 9 gold, 17 silver and 13 bronze medals

The Seventh Asiad in Tehran, Iran

The expulsion of Chinese Taipei and Israel again haunted the Seventh Asian Games. About 10 months before the Seventh Asiad, the AGF General Assembly on 16 November 1973, expelled Chinese Taipei and admitted the D.P.R. Korea. Iran, the host country, despite the opposition of Arabic nations, allowed Israeli to participate in Asian Games. Communist bloc nations, such as the People's Republic of China, Mongolia and D.P.R Korea, took part in Asian Games for the first time. Both Korea and D.P.R Korea competed in the Games. Arabic nations, D.P.R. Korea, Pakistan and the People's Republic of China refused to compete in tennis, fencing, basketball and football matches with Israel. Twenty-five countries sent 3,010 athletes to compete in 16 sports at the Seventh Asiad between 1-16 September 1974. Japan, again, won the most medals including 75 gold, 49 silver, and 51 bronze medals. Iran came forward to place second with 36 gold, 28 silver and 17 bronze medals. The People's Republic of China, a new comer, placed third, collecting 33 gold, 45 silver and 28 bronze medals.

The Eight Asiad in Bangkok, Thailand

The Eighth Asian Games originally planned for Islamabad, Pakistan, was held in Bangkok, Thailand, as Pakistan gave up the rights to host the Games because of domestic reasons. Including the Eighth Asiad, Thailand hosted three Asian Games. Israel was expelled from the Asian Games and Syria was readmitted as a member of the Asian Games. United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, Lebanon, Qatar and Saudi Arabia were newly admitted to Asian Games. The Bangkok Asian Games Organizing Committee suddenly proposed to use the name of the Republic of Korea rather then Korea. At the last minute, just before the opening ceremony, the Organizing Committee decided to continue to use the name Korea. 3,842 athletes representing 25 countries compete in 19 different sports between 9-20 December 1978. Archery and bowling were new sports and yachting was revived in the Games. Japan ranked first garnering 70 gold, 58 silver and 49 bronze medals. The People's Republic of China followed Japan with 51 gold, 20 silver and 45 bronze medals. Korea won third place, winning 18 gold, 20 silver and 31 bronze medals and D.P.R. Korea placed fourth with 15 gold, 13 silver and 15 bronze medals.

The Ninth Asiad in New Delhi, India

The Ninth Asian Games in New Delhi, 19 November through 4 December 1982, was the first Asian Games under the control of the OCA. The AGF, under whose jurisdiction the first eight Asian Games had been held, dissolved to make way for the OCA. 4,595 athletes representing 33 countries competed in 21 sports. The number of the participating countries was the greatest in Asian Games history. Handball, equestrian sports, rowing and golf were played for the first time in Asian Games history. Fencing and bowling were not included in the 21 events of the Ninth Asiad. Garnering 61 gold, 51 silver, and 41 bronze medals, the People's Republic of China replaced Japan, which won 57 gold, 52 silver, and 44 bronze medals, as the winner of the first place during the Ninth Asian Games. Korea placed third with 28 gold, 28 silver, and 37 bronze medals, followed by D.P.R. Korea with 17 gold, 19 silver, and 20 bronze medals. Host of the tenth Asiad in 1986 and the 24th Olympiad in 1988, Korea participated in the Ninth Asian Games with a 406-man delegation and an observation team to study the facilities, management and sports events.Back to the Top

The Tenth Asiad in Seoul, Korea

The tenth Asian Games was held in Seoul, Korea, from September 20 to October 5, 1986, with 3,345 athletes (755 women) from 27 countries and regions participating. There were 269 events in 25 sports, with judo and taekwondo as newly added sports. 83 Asian records and 3 world records were broken and 2 world records were equalled. Attending the opening ceremony were the Korean president, the Japanese prime minister, the OCA president Sheikh Fahad Al Sabah, the IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch and officials from various international sports organizations. The tenth Asian Games to be held in Seoul, so sports facilities, stadiums and gymnasiums were all constructed according to the requirements of the Olympic Games. China sent 385 athletes to participate in 20 sports and won 94 gold medals, holding sway over Asia for the second time. The Indian woman athletic star P.T. Usha won 4 firsts, becoming the biggest winner of gold medals in athletics. Hamada Ahmad from Bahrain defeated his Japanese opponent and Won a gold medal in men 400m hurdle. Hong Kong bowling player Chen Ju Hong Won the first gold medal for Hong Kong in the history of the Asiad. Chinese gymnast Li Ning won 4 gold medals and silver medals, becoming the biggest

winner of medals at the Games. Japanese hammer player Murobushi Shgenobu became champion for the fifth successive time since the sixth Asian Games

The Eleventh Asiad in Beijing, China

The 11th Asian Games was held from September 22 to October 7 in 1990 in Beijing, the capital of China, with the motto "unity, friendship and progress". Participating were 4,655 athletes (1,462 women) from 37 countries and regions. There were 308 events in 27 sports, with softball, sepak takraw, wushu, kabaddi and rowing as newly-added sports, and baseball and soft tennis as demonstration sports. With the largest number of sports ever seen in the Asiad, the 11th Asian Games was the first large scale international sports meet to be held in the history of China. 7 world records were bettered, 89 Asian records broken, 189 Asian Games records and one world record, 11 Asian records and 20 Asian Games records were equalled.

The Twelveth Asiad in Hiroshima, Japan

The 12th Games in Hiroshima, with the participation of 6828 athletes and official from 42 NOCs, including five Central Asian countries newly independent from the former Soviet Union, and featuring 34 sports, broke the Beijing records and became the largest event ever in the history of the Asian Games.

Conclusion- This is all about the Asian games. How the games originated, which countries were involved and where it started and the important thing to remember is that our country has a major role in starting Asian games and making other Asian countries to participate with us.Pandit Jawaharlal Lal Nehru has contributed a lot along with Maharaja Patiala.